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L4: Entry 38 of 39

File: DWPI

Mar 12, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-061981

DERWENT-WEEK: 200116

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TITLE: Medical adhesive tape or sheet which does not cause physical irritation - has adhesive layer comprising styrene! heat elastic elastomer, rubber adhesive layer contg paraffin and/or naphthene type hydrocarbon and adhesive, etc on lining

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD

CODE

SEKI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992JP-0172887 (June 30, 1992)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 3144895 B2	March 12, 2001		010	A61K009/70
JP 06016542 A	January 25, 1994		011	A61K009/70

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 3144895B2	June 30, 1992	1992JP-0172887	
JP 3144895B2		JP 6016542	Previous Publ.
JP 06016542A	June 30, 1992	1992JP-0172887	

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/70; A61L 15/58

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 06016542A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Medical adhesive tape or sheet, has on one side of the lining, adhesive layer which consists of (1) 5-25 wt.% of styrene heat elastic elastomer (A-B-A type block copolymer), (2) rubber adhesive layer contg. 75-95 wt.% of 10-30C paraffin type and/or naphthene type hydrocarbon and adhesive resin, (3) 2-30 wt.% water soluble high molecule and (4) 2-30 wt.% of fatty acid ester of polyalcohol.

The wt. ratio of paraffin type and/or naphthene type hydrocarbon and adhesive resin is 2:3-3:2. The styrene heat elastic elastomer is e.g. styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (soln. viscosity of 300-2000 cP (25 wt.% toluene soln.); styrene/rubber wt. ratio of 14/86-21/79), styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer (soln. viscosity of 220-400 cP (25 wt.% toluene soln.); styrene/rubber wt. ratio of 28/72-50/50), styrene-ethylene/butylene-styrene block copolymer (soln. viscosity of 200-1500 cP (20 wt.% toluene soln.); styrene/rubber wt. ratio: 13/87-30/70). 10-30C paraffin and/or naphthene hydrocarbon is e.g. light liq. paraffin, heavy liq. paraffin, hexamethyltetracosane, hexamethyltetracosahexane and alpha-olefin oligomer. Adhesive resin is e.g. rosin type resin (rosin, hydrogenated rosin (ester), polyterpene resin, cumarone-isodine resin, petroleum resin, terpene-phenol, pref. alicyclic hydrocarbon resin (softening point of 65-130 deg.C), glycerol ester (softening point of 80-130 deg.C) and polyterpene resin (softening point of 80-130 deg.C). Water soluble high molecules are e.g. methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl

cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, crystal cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, starch, (cyclo)dextrin, etc. The dia. of water soluble high molecule is less than 500 (pref. less than) 200 microns.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The tap or sheet gives moisture permeability when applied on the skin without reducing tacky adhesiveness of rubber layer, and does not cause physical irritation when peeled off.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERM S: MEDICAL ADHESIVE TAPE SHEET CAUSE PHYSICAL IRRITATE ADHESIVE LAYER COMPRISE POLYSTYRENE HEAT ELASTIC ELASTOMER RUBBER ADHESIVE LAYER CONTAIN PARAFFIN NAPHTHENE TYPE HYDROCARBON ADHESIVE LINING

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 D22 P34

CPI-CODES: A04-C01; A09-A09; A12-V03A; D09-C04B;

POLYMER-MULTIPUNCH-CODES-AND-KEY-SERIALS:

Key Serials: 0002 0009 0012 0037 0041 0044 0047 0050 0053 0218 0224 0231 0232 0233
0236 0240 0241 0256 0257 0263 0264 0305 0306 0362 1094 1095 1101 1102 1311 1982 1985
1989 1999 2006 2008 2011 2013 2231 2235 2236 2511 2522 2532 2559 2575 2621 2628 2649
2651 2667 2672 2680 2682 2815 3003 3159 3163 3198 3200 3201 3202 3252 3256 3286 3320

Multipunch Codes: 017 032 034 036 04- 040 041 046 047 051 052 055 056 117 122 123
27& 398 487 502 512 525 54& 540 55& 551 560 566 58& 597 600 645 668 017 04- 040 06-
075 09& 09- 10& 10- 17& 230 231 240 244 250 252 259 487 502 52& 525 532 537 54& 540
55& 56& 575 58& 592 593 597 600 645 668 722 725 017 04- 040 252 253 487 502 525 532
537 54& 540 55& 575 58& 592 593 597 600 645 668 017 027 034 04- 040 060 13- 153 231
239 248 255 259 27& 315 44& 45- 475 487 502 525 54& 540 55& 57& 58& 597 600 609 645
668 720 017 034 04- 040 041 046 13- 259 315 44& 45- 475 487 502 525 54& 540 55& 58&
597 600 604 608 609 645 668 688 017 039 041 046 13- 311 315

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1994-027717

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1994-049044

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L4: Entry 6 of 18

File: JPAB

Sep 5, 1995

PUB-NO: JP407233054A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 07233054 A

TITLE: PERCUTANEOUS ABSORPTION TYPE PREPARATION

PUBN-DATE: September 5, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

MORIMOTO, KAZUTOSHI

SUGIBAYASHI, KENJI

HOSOYA, OSAMU

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

KK T T S GIJUTSU KENKYUSHO

APPL-NO: JP06022558

APPL-DATE: February 21, 1994

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/165; A61 K 9/70

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain a percutaneous absorption type preparation, capable of enhancing percutaneous permeability to an anesthetic agent and manifesting a sufficient anesthetizing effect, containing a rubber type pressure sensitive adhesive and an amide type local anesthetic agent.

CONSTITUTION: An amide type local anesthetic agent (e.g. lidocaine) is contained in a base of pressure sensitive adhesive. In these circumstances, by using a rubber type pressure sensitive adhesive such as a styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer, as the pressure sensitive adhesive of a constituting component of the base of pressure sensitive adhesive, since the rubber type pressure sensitive adhesive extracts lipid components from a skin, the lipid components migrates into the pressure sensitive adhesive, the anesthetic agent dissolves into the migrated lipid components, percutaneous permeability to the anesthetic agent is enhanced by an increase of a dissolution rate to manifest sufficient efficacy. This preparation contains 5-80wt.% of the anesthetic agent against a total weight of the pressure sensitive adhesive and the amide type local anesthetic agent. It can remove a patient's pain caused by a therapy or a treatment on a surface of skin such as a needling, depletion of varicella or a puncture, effectively with simplicity.

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L4: Entry 8 of 18

File: DWPI

Sep 3, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-450922
DERWENT-WEEK: 199645
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TITLE: Adhesive tape for subcutaneous application of a local anaesthetic - comprises rubber adhesive compsn., lidocaine and subcutaneous absorption accelerator

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD

CODE

SEKI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995JP-0034989 (February 23, 1995)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 08225448 A	September 3, 1996		008	A61K031/165

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 08225448A	February 23, 1995	1995JP-0034989	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/70; A61 K 31/165; A61 K 47/12; A61 K 47/14; A61 K 47/16; A61 K 47/34

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 08225448A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Tape for subcutaneous application of lidocaine comprises an adhesive compsn. composed of 100 pts. of a rubber adhesive, 10-100 pts. of lidocaine and 5-150 pts. of a subcutaneous-absorption accelerator e.g. isopropyl myristate is spread on a supporter such that the ratio by wt. of lidocaine not dissolved to dissolved in the adhesive layer ranges from 0.1 to 2. The adhesive compsn. pref. also contains 0.1-50 pts. of another type of subcutaneous-absorption accelerator e.g. lauric acid diethanolamide, lactic acid, and lauroyl sarcosine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The tape is for the subcutaneous application of lidocaine, a local anaesthetic. Quick absorption of the drug can be attained because of dissolved lidocaine.

In an example, 90 pts. of styrene-isoprene-styrene (SIS) block copolymer and 10 pts. of a cycloalkene polymer and 30 pts. of isopropyl myristate were mixed while heating at 115 deg. C for 5 hours. To the mixt. was added 70 pts. of lidocaine to give an adhesive compsn. It was spread on a polyester (PET) film at the thickness of 70 micron, dried and cooled, and transferred onto a soft vinyl chloride film to give an anaesthetic adhesive tape. When the tape was applied to three Guinea pigs on the shaved back for 30 minutes, 2 of them did not react to stimulation given by steel string; On the contrary, a tape for which a mixt. of 80 pts. of SIS block copolymer, 20 pts. of a cycloalkene polymer, 60 pts. of isopropyl palmitate and 200 pts. of lidocaine had been used gave no anaesthetic action.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

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L34: Entry 122 of 122

File: DWPI

May 16, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-212875

DERWENT-WEEK: 199528

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TITLE: Transdermal adsorption adhesive prepn. for local anaesthetic - by laminating adhesive layer contg. adhesive agent, lidocaine, isopropyl myristate, etc., on side of supportive body

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD

CODE

SEKI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1993JP-0278482 (November 8, 1993)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 07126157 A	May 16, 1995		005	A61K031/165

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 07126157A	November 8, 1993	1993JP-0278482	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/70; A61 K 31/165; A61 K 31/22; A61 K 47/14

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 07126157A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Adhesive prepn. comprises laminating the adhesive layer of 100 pts. wt. of adhesive agent, 5 to 100 pts. wt. of lidocaine as local anaesthetic and 5 to 150 pts. wt. of isopropyl myristate, on one side of the supportive body.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The prepn. is used for local anaesthesia. Shows accelerated transdermal adsorption of local anaesthetic and rapid anaesthetic effect. Causes no crystal precipitation in the adhesive agent.

In an example, the adhesive layer comprises 80 pts. wt. of styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer, 20 pts. wt. of cyclic aliphatic hydrocarbon resin (RTM: Alkon), 60 pts. wt. of isopropyl myristate and 30 pts. wt. of lidocaine. The prepn. caused skin contraction reaction in all 3 guinea pigs after 10 minutes and in one out of 3 animals after 30 minutes, while the control prepn. caused the contraction reaction in all 3 animals after 10, 20 and 30 minutes.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: TRANSDERMAL ADSORB ADHESIVE PREPARATION LOCAL ANAESTHETIC LAMINATE ADHESIVE LAYER CONTAIN ADHESIVE AGENT LIDOCAINE ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE SIDE SUPPORT BODY

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B05

CPI-CODES: A12-V01; A12-V03A; B04-C03B; B10-B03B; B10-G02; B14-C07;

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L4: Entry 35 of 39

File: DWPI

Feb 27, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-175663

DERWENT-WEEK: 199618

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TITLE: Pharmaceutical prepn. for percutaneous admin. - comprises support, adhesive layer contg. effective ingredient and shielding layer

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

NICHIBAN KK

NICB

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994JP-0187090 (August 9, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 08053347 A	February 27, 1996		005	A61K009/70

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP08053347A	August 9, 1994	1994JP-0187090	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/70

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP08053347A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Pharmaceutical prepn. comprises a support and an adhesive layer contg. an effective ingredient. A shielding layer, partic. having a gas permeation rate of 500 cm³/atm/m/24 hrs., is partially placed to inhibit permeation of the effective ingredient.

On a support (e.g. flexible paper, cloths, plastic films or bonded fibre fabrics) having 2-1,000 (9-300) microns thickness, an adhesive layer (e.g. natural or synthetic rubbers, acrylic or silicone vinyl ether resins) contg. 0.5-40 (1-30) wt.% effective ingredient is spread together with a partial shielding layer.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for percutaneous administration of medically active ingredient. Release of medicine for percutaneous admin. is easily controlled.

In an example, in a 1:1 mixt. of toluene and n-hexane, 100 pts. each of styrene-isoprene-styrene copolymer and liq. paraffin, 150 pts. alicyclic hydrocarbon resin and 20 pts. fatty acid glyceride with medium chain length were dissolved and isosorbide nitrate in EtOH was dissolved to give 5% soln. The obtd. mixt. was spread on a polyester film, covered with a partial shielding film and a release paper to give the compsn.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/12

TITLE-TERMS: PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION PERCUTANEOUS ADMINISTER COMPRISE SUPPORT ADHESIVE LAYER CONTAIN EFFECT INGREDIENT SHIELD LAYER

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B07

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L19: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Sep 15, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5147553 A

TITLE: Selectively permeable barriers

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (33):

For example a copolymer having about 20 mol percent methyl perfluoro-5-oxa-6-heptenoate and about 80 mol percent tetrafluoroethylene when hydrolyzed will have a high current efficiency when the cathod compartment contains about 13 to 13.5 gram-equivalent of sodium hydroxide per liter and the anode compartment about 3.5 gram-equivalent of sodium chloride per liter. The copolymer may be dissolved preferably in Freon 114B2 (sym-dibromo tetrafluoroethane, b.p. 47.3.degree. C.) or Freon 113(1,2,2-trichloro trifluoroethane, b.p. 47.6.degree. C.) by ball milling. The solution is then coated as a thin layer on aluminum foil and the substrate evenly pressed on the thin layer. Optionally, if the substrate is microporous polytetrafluoroethylene, the substrate and barrier layer may be heated for about 5 minutes at 260.degree. C. or at a compression pressure of about 3.5 bars at 260.degree. C. for about half a minute. Other suitable solvents include perfluoro methylcyclohexane, perfluorodimethyl cyclobutane, perfluorooctane, perfluorobenzene and 2,3-dichlorofluoro butane. The substrate may be treated with a dilute aqueous dispersion of for example polytetrafluoroethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polypropylene (in the form of a dilute artificial latex), polyvinylidene fluoride, neoprene, polystyrene, polystyrene-co-butadiene, polyisobutylene-co-isoprene (artificial butyl rubber latex), ethylene-propylene-diene rubber artificial latex or chlorosulfonated polyethylene artificial latex.